

The Indiana Democracy have taken the field. Under the lead of the able Hendricks, we hope they will make a successful fight. The Democratic organization is the only practical opposition to radicalism. A heavy responsibility rests upon it. North, South, East and West, let the opposition to the radical party rally—let concert of action be the word. Let organized and sensible effort be the order of the day. Let the opposition come out boldly, fairly and squarely. Let us have a national party, opposed to the radical party, and absolute to fight it at every point. Journals which, like the *Winnboro News*, favor the policy of meeting radicalism by half-way accepting it, make, in our judgment, a serious mistake. This would demoralize your forces even before they were brought into the field. If political apathy now exists in the ranks of the opposition, this policy, which we condemn and repudiate, would increase it. Not in this way can the country be rescued and the State recovered. Our policy should be the policy of men—resolute, practical and energetic, decided. We hold that the radical party is inimical to the interests of the country, and seeks to subvert the character of the Government, and thus to wreck the free institutions of the country. We hold, further, that it is corrupt and subversive of the material interests of the country. If so, then oppose it—organize against it—make your position tenable and reasonable, and vote it down. If you can this time, all's well. If not, then try again. Some will say that this method is too slow. We answer that it is quicker than any other method. There is no ground for compromise here. Radicalism is opposed to our interests here, and in the land at large. The country will see it ere long, if it does not see it now. Then, let the column remain united and firm, and when the time shall come, then move again and again upon the enemy's lines.

So far as the Indiana Democracy are concerned, they announce correct principles. They declare against violation of the rights and dignity of the States, and of the Constitution of the country. In this they are right. They pronounce the reconstruction Acts of Congress infamous and revolutionary, and subversive of the rights of the people and of all the States. In this they tell the truth. They pronounce against the attacks of Congress upon a co-ordinate and co-equal branch of the Government. In this they are right. They declare for a revision of the system of taxation. They declare for the interests of the people in opposition to the interests of the bondholders. They stand up in general against all the outrages of the radical policy. In this they are right. We send our greetings to our Indiana friends, and we bid them God-speed. When the general fight comes on against radicalism, South Carolina will send good and true men into the field.

There can be no exaggeration of the importance to the South of the cotton tax case, now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, on appeal from the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee. It is not so much the amount involved in the claim for reimbursement for the taxes which have been paid under the former Act of Congress, as to settle for the future, the powers of the Federal Government to impose a tax upon a certain raw product of some of the States, which gives such great interest to this case. If the constitutional guarantee of uniformity of taxation can be narrowed down so as to authorize Congress to select a particular product of certain of the States, and make it bear burdens not imposed upon similar products of other States, an opening will be made for the most gigantic wrong, oppression and inequality that can be imagined. The will of a majority of a temporary Legislature will be made superior to the fundamental rights and ideas upon which this confederacy rests. If cotton, the product of eleven States, can be thus taxed, and not corn, wheat, hay or oats—the product of the other twenty-six States—then are these eleven States placed outside of the pale of constitutional equality, and their citizens subjected to the most grievous wrong and injustice, and exposed to constant peril of confiscation and ruin. It is, therefore, as the *New Orleans Times* contends, of the highest moment to the future of our section, that this question should be determined at once. The most able and comprehensive briefs have been written on the subject, two of them by ex-Judges of the Supreme Court, of eminent ability and learning. A favorable decision will lift a great burden from the culture of a staple which contributes already two-thirds of the exports of the country, and is the most solid and reliable basis of both its credit and its commerce.

Robert Redish, of Barry, Clay County, Mo., while out hunting rabbits, on the 26th ult., accidentally discharged his gun, by pulling it through some brush. The contents entered at his naval and passed entirely through his body, inflicting a mortal wound.

A woman at Lafayette, Ind., got a package by express, which she supposed was a valuable New Year's present. It turned out to be only the bones of her husband, who was detained in the South after a battle, which some one had shipped to her.

The *New York Sun* says very cleverly of Mrs. Stowe's new book: "It is called 'Lady Byron Vindicated,' but it should rather be called 'A Failure to Vindicate Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.'"

STATE LEGISLATURE.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1870.
SENATE.
The Senate met at 12 m. President pro tem. Montgomery in the chair.
Mr. Corbin entered a protest against the passage of the township Act.
The Committee on Finance recommended that \$1,000,000 of State bonds be issued to the Land Commissioner, (Leslie).
Mr. Nash introduced a bill creating a metropolitan police force in South Carolina.
The following bills were referred to a special committee of five: For the better protection of migratory fish; to amend the law in relation to the license and registration of pharmacists, apothecaries and druggists; and to regulate the vending of drugs and poisons; to prevent the purchase of cotton between certain hours.
A bill to prevent persons from issuing checks or scrip to be used as money, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.
The following joint resolutions and bills were read and referred: Joint resolution, to authorize the County Commissioners of Kershaw to levy a special tax; bills to regulate the digging and mining of phosphates from the sea; to incorporate the Columbia Oil Company; to incorporate the Coopers' Trades Union of the city of Charleston.
Concurrent resolution, petitioning the Congress of the United States of America to grant aid to the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, to extend its road to the Pacific Ocean, was referred to Committee on Railroads.
A resolution, requesting the Attorney-General to take such legal proceedings as may be necessary, to protect the rights of the State to the river phosphates, was adopted.
A bill to incorporate the South Carolina Chemical and Mining Company, and to license and authorize and empower the same to dig and mine in certain navigable rivers in this State, under certain restrictions and conditions, was read and referred.
Bills to incorporate the Charleston Banking and Trust Company; to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Land Commissioner, and define his powers and duties," to alter and amend the charter of the city of Charleston and for other purposes, were read and referred.
A bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Georgetown Railroad Company," was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House met at 12 m. Speaker Moses in the Chair.
A bill to empower the Governor to remove County Auditors, Treasurers and other civil officers by him appointed, was read the third time and ordered to the Senate.
The Committee on the State House and Grounds, to whom was referred a joint resolution to provide for fitting up the balance of the State House, reported a joint resolution, which was laid over, that the Governor is hereby authorized to invite proposals to complete the balance of the State House in the same manner as the portion just finished, and to enter into a specified contract with such person or persons as he may deem proper, and for the best interests of the State, requiring the contractor to secure the State bonds to secure the fulfillment of the contract. That the Governor be authorized to draw from the State Treasury, on demand of the contractor, such sums as the contractor may, from time to time, as the work progresses, call for, not to exceed the sum of \$25,000. And that the Governor shall make such conditions with the contractor that the work shall be completed with dispatch, and that, in no event, shall its completion be delayed later than the first day of August, 1870; and that the Governor is requested, at the next regular session of the General Assembly thereafter, to make a full and specified report of the transaction.
Mr. Milford introduced a bill to incorporate the Baptist Church of Christ, at Broadmouth, in Abbeville County, which was read and referred.
Mr. Berry introduced a bill to incorporate the Mount Pleasant Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Barnwell County.
Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to re-charter Big Creek Church, in Anderson County.
Mr. Mobley introduced a bill entitled "A bill to authorize the Governor of the State to fill all county offices made vacant by death, resignation, or from any other cause."
Mr. Bishop introduced bills to incorporate the Storm Branch Baptist Church, in Edgefield County; to re-charter the Middle Saluda Turnpike Road.
The following bills were read the second time: To vest in Toney Stafford the charter of a ferry from Dill's Bluff, on James Island, to the city of Charleston; to renew and amend the charter of the town of Waterboro; to incorporate the prompt Fire Engine Company, of Charleston; to authorize a lease of certain land on Edisto Island and the erection of a wharf and other structures thereon, with certain amendments; to renew and amend the charter of the town of Spartanburg; to punish conspiracies to prosecute an innocent person and for other cases; to secure equal civil rights and to provide for the enjoyment of all remedies in law by all persons, regardless of race or color; to incorporate the African Methodist Episcopal Church; to incorporate the Charleston Loan Company; to protect from arrest the officers of the State police, for any alleged offense committed by them in the discharge of their duties.
Bills to license peddlers; to further amend the law of landlord and tenant were lost.
A bill to abolish impoundment in all cases brought to recover wages or shares of crops, was ordered to lie on the table.
A bill to authorize the purchase of property and rights of the Columbia Gas and Light Company, and to grant aid in the construction of a free bridge over the Congaree River, was postponed.
A bill to alter and amend the charter and extend the limits of the city of Charleston, and provide for the election of Mayor and Aldermen of the same, was adopted.
A resolution to authorize the Governor to sell at public auction all the material in the capitol grounds which may not be necessary for the completion of the State Capitol, was adopted.
The petition of R. T. Porcher, for the renewal of certain State stocks destroyed or lost during the war, was referred.
A bill from the Senate to authorize the Commissioners of Spartanburg and Colleton Counties to levy special taxes for County purposes, was read and referred.
The following bills were recommended: To incorporate the Vigilant Fire Engine

Company, of Columbia; to incorporate the DeKalb Fire Engine Company, of Camden; to regulate the publication of all legal and public notices; to amend an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act to define the duties and jurisdiction of County Commissioners," was referred to a special committee of seven.
A Senate bill to establish and maintain a system of free common schools for the State was discussed.
The House then adjourned.
AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHY.—A telegraph line between New York and Washington, to be operated on Little's automatic system of telegraphy, is now in process of construction, and is at this season of the strike among telegraph operators, a matter of general interest. The line is styled the "National Telegraph," and is expected to be in operation by the first of March; the poles have all been placed at regular intervals, and are being rapidly put up. By Mr. Little's system of telegraphy, it is expected to enable the transmission of 200 words per minute, instead of twenty words, which is now stated as the capacity of a very expert operator under the Morse system.
Mr. D. H. Craig, formerly superintendent of the New York Associated Press, is prominently connected with the National Telegraph Company, and it is stated that Mr. George R. Hicks, the agent of the Associated Press at Chicago, has tested the automatic system and reports that 200 words per minute can be transmitted on wire over a circuit of 2,000 miles, and that boys and girls can prepare the dispatches at the rate of 800 words each per hour, as many being employed as are necessary. The method of operating the machine is thus described by the inventor: "A ribbon of paper is perforated by a machine with characters it is proposed to transmit. The transmitting instrument is a magnetic engine or motor of the usual construction, with a governor to keep its speed uniform. The receiving machine is essentially the same. A ribbon of paper, perforated, is placed upon a roller, and the engine is set in motion by a two-cup battery; a wheel with a platinum edge or pen, constructed like a brush, is made to press upon the wires in such a manner as to pierce the spaces punctured out of the paper ribbon, a current is sent upon the line, while, when traversing the paper itself, the current is broken, the paper being a non-conductor. At the receiving station a paper chemically prepared, and of a very sensitive nature, is used, so that the least current transmitted will, by decomposing the elements used in preparing the paper, have traced upon it in bold, black characters, an exact fac simile of the characters perforated at the transmitting station.

UNWONTED MORTALITY IN OUR COMMUNITY.—During the past week, deaths in our community have been frequent and startling. A new disease—new to us, at least—called *Meningitis*, (we spell it as it sounds), is prevailing extensively, and proving very fatal. Among those who have died, is Mrs. General Dunant, only daughter of the late Colonel Whitfield Brooks. This much-esteemed lady, however, died, not of *Meningitis*, but after a lingering illness. Of this new disease, has died young Robert Boulware, one of the most promising and beloved youths of this town; and young Irwin E. Bolton, another estimable youth, just entering life. Of negroes, the number is shockingly large. In and around the town, some six or eight have died within the past week or ten days, of *Meningitis*. In truth, we have scarcely ever known so much sickness in Edgefield. The weather has been, and continues, cold, wet and changeable. It behooves all to be extremely careful. Mrs. Mary Styron, a very old and estimable lady, ninety years of age, died at her residence, a few miles below the village, during the past week.

[Edgefield Advertiser.]

The *Georgetown Times* says: "We were shown, a few days since, a diploma issued to William Brown Wallace, Esq., of the Commonwealth of Virginia, (the father of Mrs. J. T. Davies, of this place), as a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, instituted by the officers of the American army, at the period of its disintegration, as well as to commemorate the North American, which gave independence to the continent, for the laudable purpose of inculcating the duty of laying down in peace arms assuming or public defence, and of meeting in acts of brotherly affection and bonds of perpetual friendship the members constituting the same," signed by G. Washington, President of the society, at Mount Vernon, the 1st day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and in the eleventh year of the independence of the United States."

SENATORIAL.—The report of the enlisting of men in New York to serve the Khedive of Egypt, sounds very much like one of those periodical sensations which are gotten up in the *Sun* office with so much ingenuity and cleverness that they are plausible and credible. Among the officers mentioned as having sailed for General Loring, formerly Colonel of the Mounted Rifles, U. S. A. General Loring has been, and is very probably now engaged in banking in New York, and unless he had lost in some of the crashes, would hardly risk his reputation and fortune in such a mongrel service as that of the Khedive of Egypt. He is by no means a soldier of fortune, who is ready to serve any King or Kaiser who may make an offer for his sword.

A special despatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the *Chicago Tribune* of the 3d instant, says: "Positive information has been received from perfectly reliable authority, that the United States Government has been notified in a manner and from a source that it will be bound to take notice of, that the Canadian adherents in the Red River settlement and at Portage la Prairie have incited the Sioux Indians to a raid on Pembina and St. Cloud, in retaliation, as is claimed, for alleged aid and countenance given to the Red River rebellion by American citizens on this side of the international line."

The Reporter says the Democrats carried the election for town officers in Chester, on the 10th. The following were elected: Intendant, A. H. Daves; Wardens—Wm. H. Hardin, John A. Bradley, Jr., J. Heyman, G. W. Melton.

An Omaha husband revenged himself upon the man who stole his wife's affections by getting a divorce, and then compelling the lover to marry the woman at the muzzle of a pistol. Business before pleasure.

The weak and emaciated mother says: "My health and strength is restored by the use of 'SOLOMON'S BITTERS' N21

Asia will Continue to Hoard.
So she will, and this is giving trouble to the world. China and Japan will pack away the silken goods in various receptacles, including, we suppose, catkins, as they kill and eat a great many of the feline race. The money-loving Caucasian nations don't like this. They do not relish the idea of paying so much coin to the Asiatics for their teas and silks, and getting none of it back for their own productions. The *New York Herald* describes the alarming tendency of this Asiatic absorption of coin, as follows:
"To China and India, and especially to China, the specie of the world has flowed for ages, and continues to flow, as water into a great gulf. Nearly every steamer that leaves San Francisco for China takes out a large amount; and the steamer China, which sailed on the 1st instant for Hong Kong and Yokohama, carried within a fraction of \$700,000 in treasure. The Asiatics have tea, silks and other things to sell, which we and the people of other nations must have; but they do not take of us, in return, manufactures and products, exclusive of specie, to the value of the goods. Indeed, the balance is always largely against us, and has to be made up by the shipment of specie. This extraordinary and continual gulf in Asia for the precious metals is a very curious thing to contemplate."

The *Herald* proceeds to discuss the practical question of how are we to get back out of this maelstrom some of this gold—how to change the balance of trade. And it prescribes for this desperate case the Burlingame treaty, that sheep-skin document, which, like Aunt Jemima's plaster, is good for all maladies. With the help of that wonderful treaty, it thinks we may get the better of the Chinese, Japanese, &c., by shipping our manufactures to them until the balance of trade is in our favor!

What a delusion! Why, the accumulation of hard money is a part of the religion of China. The coolies that labor in this country send home all they have for paying their board, and after death their dead bodies follow the gold they have sent, and are buried at home. Burlingame made the best and most successful attack upon the Treasury of China ever made by a white man. He "came the dodge" over the Emperor of the Flowery Kingdom, and "had him." He has got more out of China than we shall ever get in the way of balance of trade by this humbug treaty-making.

No; the precious metals will continue to accumulate in China until the world will pronounce the monopoly unendurable. And then there will be a race as to who shall first pick a quarrel with her and seize her hoard. England made a considerable stride after the "precious" in the "Opium war," but settled upon a peace before the treasury was reached. She set an example which will likely be followed by some nation that, like a *rose* in the morning, after a night with the tiger, feels uncomfortably impudencies. She set a better example in conquering India, and holding it like an orange in the hand, squeezing it as she can get ten out of it. That's the way to turn the "balance of trade" against these hoarding Asiatic races!

Nations are not unlike bandits; they have a great itching to rifle the rich—to empty the money-chests of the miserly Governments. Mark it! China will be some day flogged out of her specie. She has enough of it to stimulate the greed of powerful Governments, and the pretext for falling upon her will readily be found. It is the only way to give the world the "balance of trade" against China. Just as England has turned it against India. Indeed, it is the lot of the Caucasian nations to spread "civilization" and "progress," and those benighted hoarding nations must pay for the great labor of enlightening them!

[Richmond Dispatch.]

WITCHCRAFT.—The amount of superstition existing in England, and this country, too, would hardly be believed. In a late article, *All the Year Round* gives a number of instances of belief in "witches, conjurers," etc., that is astonishing. Says the writer of the article: "The ignorance still displayed in the nineteenth century may well occasion surprise, and suggest inquiries concerning that said school-master who is declared to be 'abroad.' In London, the credulity is chiefly among servant-girls, who give their six-pences to fortune-tellers for information on certain important questions about 'dark men,' 'fair men,' and the like. The line of division between fortune-telling and witchcraft being a very slight one, we need not be surprised that the credulous often step over the boundary, and commit themselves to the gross and absurd impostures. It is not uncommon to find people of intelligence, consulting 'fortune-tellers' about their future happiness, and being superstitious about presentiments and holds such a wonderful amount of the superstitions, that it arouses the dormant notions of men, when there is any trace of it in every-day life.

"A very pretty girl of eighteen," says the *Journal of Rouen*, "applied to the Central Commissary of Police at Lille, a few days back, for leave to visit Traupmann in his prison. 'What have you got to say to him?' asked the functionary. 'Sir, the matter is very simple,' she replied; 'he is alone and requires care and amusement. If I went and stayed with him for the time he still has to live, he could leave me the 4,000 francs he still possesses. The astounded magistrate endeavored to make the young woman understand the impropriety and immorality of her suggestion, but she did not see the case in that light, and simply remarked: 'But, sir, his money will be lost, and he is so dull alone.'"

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson has definitely declined to accept the proffered Presidency of the University of Nashville, Tenn. At first he intimated his probable willingness to accept it, but he has decided that the business engagements he is at present under bind him in honor to decline it.

During the past year 14,000,000 persons passed between New York and Jersey City—6,000,000 by the Hoboken Ferry Company; the Pavonia Company 3,000,000, and the Central New Jersey Company 5,000,000.

Great freshets in the Province of Chiapa, Mexico, have occurred. It is reported that over 200 lives have been lost by drowning, and that many valuable farms have been destroyed.

The dwelling-house of Mrs. M. E. Godbold, of Marion, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon, 10th inst.

"Oh! what an excellent Tonic," is the language of the invalid who uses *SOLOMON'S BITTERS*. N21

It has long been a desideratum of science to predict the weather, and, as yet, except in a very general way, it is a desideratum to be accomplished. It is said in regard to the meteorological effect of the Pacific Railroad, that it may not only soon be able to predict storms, but also to enforce the existence of rain within given limits. It is said that abundance of rain is now falling along the line of the Pacific Railroad, where formerly but little fell, and that the same rain-producing effect of railroads has been noticed upon their introduction into other arid regions. Thunder-storms are said to be less frequent than formerly they were, and this is attributed to the network of telegraph wires which are stretched between heaven and earth, all over the country. These two fictions, taken together, ought to give some inventive work some great American Patent Rain-producer and Distributor, and Combination Thunder-storm Eliminator.

The heart of King Richard the First, of England, enclosed in an urn, has, until recently, been preserved in the treasure chamber of the Cathedral of Rouen, but has now been placed in a tomb, erected to receive the remains of that monarch, in the choir of the building. The last wish of Richard Cœur de Lion, who died in 1199, from the effects of an arrow wound received at the siege of the Castle of Chalus, was to have his heart placed in the choir of the cathedral and this wish, after 770 years, has just been complied with. The urn bears a leaden plate, with the inscription "Hic jacet cor Ricardi, regis Anglorum." After so many years, a mere sprinkling of dust must only remain of the distinguished general who, in his time, filled the world with stories of his romantic and chivalrous career.

THE WRECKS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.—A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says the contract for raising the wrecks sunk in Charleston harbor has been awarded to the Monitor Wrecking Company by the Treasury Department. Among them are the Keokuk, Weehawken and Patapsco, iron-clads, and the Housatonic, store-ship, besides a large number of others of less importance. Store-ships, blockade runners, torpedo-boats, vessels of every known kind, have been driven over the bottom of the harbor. Probably there is not at present another place in the world where so many submerged wrecks are collected within so small a space.

A few months since, Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, of Leavenworth, celebrated their golden wedding. Among the emblems of the festivity, was a magnificent piece of confectionery, embellished by the dates of their marriage and golden wedding, the 1819 and 1869 showing out in bold relief. While the festivity was at its height, the figures "1869" fell in fragments. Some of the superstitious present regarded this an omen of the early death of one or both of the aged couple. On the 30th ultimo, Mr. Taylor died, at the age of eighty years. Was the incident an omen?

The *New Orleans Commercial Bulletin* has the following: "The following soliloquy of a drunken man is deserving of publication. The inevitable over-laden Jinks has been indulging too frequently in ardent spirits. At a street corner, his hat drops into the gutter. Says Jinks: 'I know you. If I pick you up, I'll fall. If I fall, you won't pick me up—hic—up! Good-night!' And he walks off, with a smile of satisfaction, describing innumerable zig-zags as he goes, leaving his hat in the gutter."

WARNING ON THE DEAD.—The Trustees of the National Cemetery at Antietam (or Sharpsburg) having refused to permit the burial of the Confederate dead, the Governor of Maryland, in his recent message to the Legislature of that State, recommends an appropriation for the burial of the Confederate dead at Antietam, excluded by the action of the trustees of the other States from the National Cemetery, and for the removal and re-interment within the State of the remains of Marylanders who fell at Gettysburg on the Confederate side.

A sentimental young lady lost a curly poodle on which she set great value, and which she fed with her own hands. Not long after the poodle had departed this transitory life, Fridolina was seen to contemplate with great pensiveness the countenance of a bewickered and ringleted young man. "Fridolina, my dear," said her maiden aunt, a very proper old lady, "don't look so at young Fritz, he'll think you are in love with him." "I can't help it, Aunt Sophia," replied Fridolina, with tears in her lovely eyes, "his expression is so like my pet poodle."

A Brown wedding recently took place at a farm-house near Kansas City, Mo. The bride-groom was named Brown, and also the bride. None but relations attended the wedding, and no relations of the family were present excepting those whose names were Brown. Fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts and cousins to the newly-married couple, to the number of sixty-one, were in attendance. The minister's name was Brown. Taken altogether, it was a Brown affair.

The editor of a Republican paper in Iowa, speaking of the changes apparent at the beginning of every new year, says: "We tremble when we think where we may be a year from now." We should think all loyal editors would tremble more or less in anticipation of their future. They ought to make a practice of sitting close to the fire, and "kinder" get need to it.—*New York Democrat*.

A Denver bully shot a man who refused to drink with him, and then said: "Great heavens! am I never to come to Denver without being obliged to kill somebody?" What a nice young man he would be to travel with.

Brother, some of George Brown, of Brooklyn, aged, respectively, seven, nine and eleven years, were frozen through the ice, while skating, on Saturday, in Norwich, Connecticut, and were drowned.

Washington darters are indignant because they were not allowed to be at Grant's "recep." on New Year's Day. Election is over! What does he want with them?

At Chicago, on New Year's Day, a lady's poodle-dog bit a gentleman caller's leg. The dog didn't get sober in three days.

The following officers have been elected in Marion: C. Graham, Intendant; T. C. Moody, Samuel Witcover, John Wilcox, Sr., R. E. Gregg, Wardens.

"I am strong and healthy, yet to preserve my good condition," I use *SOLOMON'S BITTERS*. N21

Local Items.
BUSINESS CARDS AND CIRCULARS.—As the season is approaching for the annual travel and distribution of business cards and circulars, our merchants and others will please give attention to the fact that our job office is supplied with the best of boards, of all colors, fine commercial note and other paper, and the very newest and most fashionable styles of type, thus enabling us to supply all of such wants.

STATE ENDORSEMENT OF RAILROAD BONDS.—Many years ago, the State of South Carolina endorsed the bonds of the South Carolina Railroad Company to the amount of £2,000,000 sterling. We learn that the bonds have matured and been all arranged for. The guarantee of the State, being no longer needed, we learn that in accordance with the wishes of the company, the Legislature will repeal the old Act, and thus arrange for the surrender and canceling of the old bonds. This action of the South Carolina Railroad Company is most opportune, as it is calculated to enhance the price of State securities, and gives evidence of a return toward its good old times of prosperity.

SUPREME COURT, JANUARY 13.—The Court met at 10 a. m. Present: Chief Justice Moses and Associate Justice Willard.

The case of William R. Burgess, plaintiff in error, vs. William R. Carpenter, defendant in error, was, on motion, ordered to be docketed.

The case of William H. Smith et al. plaintiffs in error, vs. Adams, Frost & Co., et al., defendants in error, was, on motion, restored to the docket.

The case of S. B. Clowney, C. C. P., vs. James Cathcart et al. was resumed. Mr. Rion in reply.

In the case of Moses, P. Sanders and wife vs. Robert Rogers, Trustee, Mr. Harlowe was heard for appellee. Mr. Warley in reply.

The cases of Robert R. Rosborough et al. vs. James M. Rutland, Robert R. Rosborough vs. James M. Rutland et al. and Robert R. Rosborough et al. vs. James M. Rutland, were heard together. Mr. W. R. DeSaussure for appellants; Mr. Rion for appellees.

A VALUABLE SOUTHERN INVENTION.—A number of our citizens (many of them practical men) were present in Mr. Crawford's field, on Wednesday afternoon, to witness the operations of the "Champion" cotton-seed planter, patented by Mr. J. Price. This machine is a regular labor-saver, and its efficiency is vouched for by Messrs. Thomas McKinstry, of Fairfield, R. O'Neale, Jr., Andrew Crawford, J. M. Crawford and Colonel William Wallace, of Richland, who have witnessed its operations. It opens the ground, sows the cotton-seed, (also the guano), and then covers it again. We are pleased to learn that it is the intention of the proprietors to commence the manufacture of this machine in this city. Success, to them, say we—not only on account of their contemplated addition to the manufactures of Columbia, but also because we have every reason to believe the invention a truly advantageous one.

CRUMBS.—We have received a copy of the very handsome new "Spelman book," just issued by the United States Type Foundry, corner Centre, Reade and Dnane streets, New York, of which Messrs. James Connor's Sons are the proprietors. This book contains "cuts" of nearly every kind, with the prices attached. This book can be examined in the PHENIX office, but cannot be carried out of the building—some one having neglected or forgotten to return one borrowed more than a year ago.

Our planting friends are informed, that Messrs. Copeland & Bearden, of "Cotton Town," are the agents for the "Carolina Fertilizers," pictorially described in the PHENIX.

A new thing for brides is a plain gold bracelet, which fastens with a lock and gold key, and which the husband places on her arm at the altar, locking it, and placing the key on his watch-chain. The bracelet cannot be removed without the husband's assistance, and thus both are constantly reminded of each other.

Gloves are prominent points of fashion just now. Many new styles and shades are displayed in the shop-windows, among them the water green, which is almost lavender by gas light, besides shades of straw-buff and creamy-buff, rose color, and the white wedding glove with silver buttons.

Maj. M. D. Bearden, President of the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad, is at the Columbia Hotel.

Indian summer has jumped over the space of two months and appeared to us in January. So any one would have thought (who thought much about the matter at all) during the past three days.

Baron Liebig has stated that there is as much nourishment in one quart of beer as in 1,600 loaves of bread. Liebig is a very appropriate name for such a lunatic.

The *Illustrated London News* has a pertinent, who solemnly states of postal currency, "revenue cutters." That's as bad as *Stimpkins* calling his wife his assessor of internal revenue—because she rifles his pockets while he's asleep.

Would you meet with success in the conflict of life, And a victor come out From its carnage and strife, Take this as your watch-word, You'll succeed, never fear, If you follow it well; It is this—"Persevere!"

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES.—A lot of wedding cards and envelopes, of latest styles, has just been received; which will be printed in imitation of engraving, and at less than one-tenth the cost. Call and see specimens at PHENIX office.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail is opened for delivery at 8 a. m.; closed at 8.30 a. m. Charleston, opened at 5.30 p. m.; closed at 8.30 p. m. Greenville, opened at 5.30 p. m.; closed at 8.30 p. m. Western, opened at 9.30 a. m.; closed at 4 p. m. Charleston, (evening), opened at 8 a. m.; closed at 4.30 p. m. On Sunday, the post office is open from 9 to 10 a. m.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, JANUARY 13.—*Columbia Hotel.*—Miss M. E. Myer, L. N. Entymeyer; H. B. Font, Anderson; R. Pinckney, P. G. DeFontain, Charleston; E. G. Nelson, Ga. H. G. Coleman, J. C. Ham, Md.; R. S. Moore, Yorkville; C. R. Colton, A. S. Frederic, A. McBea, W. T. McKean, S. O.; A. G. Fair, Darlington; C. H. Townsend, N. Y.; W. W. Adams; J. R. Sondley, R. W. Boone, Newberry; Wm. Freyer; W. A. Bradley, Augusta.

Nickerson House.—L. W. Clark, A. J. Stranger, N. Y.; O. G. Memminger, Jr., Charleston; Mr. G. G. Lomax, Ark.; J. H. Lannearf, C. H. Hicks and servant, Miss. H. Hainer, Tenn.; J. V. Criswell, Pa.; Mrs. C. Rapdall, Mrs. Boyce, Miss Boyce, Newberry; J. R. Wilkinson, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown, F. J. Mason, S. O.; J. P. Reed, Anderson; J. L. Denton, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. C. Randall, Fla.

National Hotel.—T. H. Flanagan, William Wallace, Fairfield; E. S. Whaley, Newberry; T. F. Duncan and wife, Miss Duncan, Miss Patterson, Mississippi; John Clinkels, France; M. Kay, Anderson; J. H. Kay, Mississippi; G. E. Thomas, Evans, Darlington; G. T. Radcliffe, Hodges, Station; N. F. Barum, Kingville; C. T. Guffin, Abbeville.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.—CLUBBING.—The WEEKLY GLEANER contains more reading matter than any other family paper published in the South—thirty-two long columns, printed in clear type. It is filled with original as well as selected matter—editorials, correspondence, general news, markets, telegrams, interesting stories, sketches, poetry, etc. Its columns are now graced by a highly entertaining *novellette*, the production of a lady of this city, and which has been pronounced by disinterested critics as equal to the very best of "Marion Harland's" works. This story is entitled "Orkney, or the Fortunes of Juliet Clayburn—a tale of the Palmetto State," and will run through about twenty numbers of the "GLEANER." As we are desirous of introducing the paper—which is in every sense a "home companion"—into every family in the State, we have determined to reduce the yearly subscription price, as follows: Single copy \$2.75; ten copies, (to one post office) \$25.00; twenty copies \$45.00; fifty copies \$100.00. The *GLEANER* and the "Rural Carolinian"—the popular agricultural monthly—will be furnished, for one year, at "four dollars." Address orders to PHENIX and GLEANER Office, Columbia, S. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, published the first time this morning:
E. E. Jackson—Garden Seeds.
Jacob Levin—Spectacles Loda.
Edward Hope—Garden Seeds.

The beauty of woman—how marred by blotches, pimples, spots, &c. The prevalence of these symptoms of a diseased condition of the blood is noticeable everywhere. See the young man or the young girl, with boils, pimples, spots, and a pale, waxy, blanched appearance of the countenance and integuments generally, as well of the lips, tongue and mouth, a pulse feeble and rapid, loss of appetite, with indigestion, flatulence and irregular action of the bowels, low spirits and severe headache, great debility, with languor, you may set it down the blood wants richness. A thousand complaints flow from this one thing. THE QUEEN'S DELIGHT is the great blood purifier and renovator. Get a bottle and use it. It is an invaluable medicine for poverty of blood. It is the cheapest and best medicine you can use, as it cleanses and purifies the very fountain of life. Be sure to ask for "HEINTZ'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT." For sale by FISHER & HEINTZ, Druggists. J13.

ALLIEN'S LUNG BALSAM.—The remedy for curing Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Croup. As an expectorant it has no equal. It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medicinal qualities.

MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS who are often afflicted with throat diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balm. Lozengers and wafers sometimes give relief, but this Balm, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure. With all those afflicted with Coughs or Consumption, give this Balm a fair trial, they will be pleased with the result, and confess that the SURE REMEDY IS FOUND AT LAST. It is sold by all Druggists and by FISHER & HEINTZ, Columbia. J112518

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.—That poor, emaciated consumptive, who is now beyond all hope of recovery, might now be hale and hearty had he not neglected that slight cough. Be advised, if you have a cough or cold; get at once a bottle of Dr. TROTTER'S EXPECTORANT and you will soon be relieved. Do not put it off. J36

"Just the thing!" Such is the exclamation of the Dyspeptics who use *SOLOMON'S BITTERS*. N21

Thorburn's Garden Seeds.
EDWARD HOPE.
Jan 14

Lost Spectacles.
A pair of Gold-frame SPECTACLES, in a dark Morocco case, was lost on Assembly or Washington streets, yesterday morning. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the Auction Room of JACOB LEVIN.
Jan 14

It is Important
In Planting, to
USE GOOD AND RELIABLE SEED.
—
Buist's Garden Seeds
Have stood the test of years.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Just in at
E. K. JACKSON'S Drug Store.
Jan 14